THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., N°. 624. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

Estate of EDWARD GRALE, *deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the 31st August next, and those parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

J. LOVE, JUNR.,
Executor.
31ss Shanghai, 10th June, 1862

NETHERLANDS VICE-CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, *7th April*, 1862.

Estate of H. A. KRAMER *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, who will also receive and adjust all claims against the estate if sent in prior to the 31st July next.

T. KROES,
26jy *Netherlands Vice-Consul.*

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*
(2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5*s.* per share on Application, and £1 per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £1.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE,"
is now prepared to tow in the WOOSUNG and YANG-TSE RIVERS.

For further information, apply to
WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board*,
Orders left at Messrs. FOGG & Co., punctually attended to.
tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
31jy Shanghai, July 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ADOLPHUS OVERWEG is authorised to sign our Firm.
OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. REIMER & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will commence their "ARMY AGENCY," on Monday, June 23rd, at the Premises lately occupied by Reimer & Co., Church street, and the GENERAL STORE & SHIP CHANDLERY Business at an early date.

tf Shanghai, 21st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. FOGG TWOMBLY was admitted a Partner in our Firm May 1st, 1862.
The interest and responsibility of MR. H. N. TWOMBLY in our Firm has ceased.

H. FOGG & Co.
21ss Shanghai, June 17th, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES H. WRIGHT and MR. WILLIAM STRACHAN MCLEAN are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.

DOW & Co.
29ss Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIGS is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER COCK is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

WATSON & Co.
16ss Shanghai, 14th May, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I beg to give Notice that I have no further Interest or Responsibility in Messrs. WHEELOCK & Co.'s Cargo Boats.

P. W. LACEY.
2au Shanghai, April 6th, 1862

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN and MR. JAMES MILISCH were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6de Fuchau, 20th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as General Commission Agent under the Style of PRICE & Co.

J. F. PRICE.
30sep Ningpo, July 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

R. I. REUBEN.
21ss Ningpo, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of SEVERS, DUUS & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. R. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE General Agency and Commission Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned at Canton, has this day been transferred to this Port.

DREYER & Co.
30sep Ying-tsze, (Newchwang) 1st July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE in our Firm ceased *on the 31st December last.*

Mr. ROBERT BRAND and Mr. RANDAL HUMPSTON CHAMBERS are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTINE HEARD in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. P. SIMSON has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. J. ALT & Co.
14se Nagasaki, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent* under the style of H. J. LUYKEN & Co.

H. J. LUYKEN.
10jly Manila, 10th March, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY,
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLONIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
1861.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held within the Company's Office, No. 5, George Street, Edinburgh, on Friday the 1st day of November—

JAMES HAY, Esq., merchant, Leith, in the Chair.

The following STATEMENTS were submitted to the Meeting:—

BALANCE SHEET or Abstract of the Company's Affairs, as at 25th May 1861, certified by the Actuary, Auditor, and three of the Directors in accordance with the Company's Act of Parliament.

REPORT BY THE AUDITOR on the Books and Accounts of the Company for the Year ended 25th May, 1861.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS on the Progress of the Company.

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE COMMUNICATED IN THE REPORT:—

The Numbers of Proposals for Assurance made to the Company during the Year was 886 for assuring £350,105 5 2

The Amount of Assurances accepted was £429,175 5 2

The corresponding Annual Premiums being .....£ 15,053 17 2

The Claims by Death during the Year, exclusive of Bonus Additions, amounted to.....£ 33,093 2 8

The Annual Revenue was.....£119,363 3 0

The Accumulated Fund amounted to £412,016 0 1

THE REPORT then proceeded as follows:—

"It is now fifteen years since the Company was established, and the results of its operations, year by year, have fulfilled entirely the most sanguine views of its promoters. Its progress has not in any one year manifested the the slightest symptom of irregularity; and although the Directors have not hitherto claimed publicly for the Institution the exclusive merit of being a highly successful enterprise in a new field of business, anxious that the principles of the Institution, and the basis of its operation, should be fully tested, they consider it would be unnecessary reserve were they any longer to hesitate in asserting these claims.

"The COLONIAL COMPANY have extended throughout the Colonies of Great Britain, on sound principles, the great benefits of Life Assurance; and if the original introduction of Life Assurance in Great Britain by its promoters was a great boon, in no less degree have this Company earned a good name by extending similar benefits to our Colonial possessions.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report, addressed the Meeting as follows:—

"The Report by the Directors which you have just heard read conveys to you a full account of the financial position of the Company, and of its general progress; but I cannot help feeling that the bare narrative of these commercial results, as I may be allowed to term them, scarcely conveys to those interested in the Institution and to the public at large, an adequate idea of what this Institution has done, and is doing, in the way of extending Life Assurance.

"As I have been connected with the Colonial Company since its formation in 1846, you will, I have no doubt, concede to me the privilege of a few words on so important an occasion as the present, without fear of trespassing on your time.

"When the Colonial Company was established, I freely confess that its operation was to some extent tentative. We possessed considerable information as to the value of life in the Colonies, more especially of a medical kind; but, with all our resources, we were entering on a new field of business, and it was not without much anxiety and watchfulness that we advanced step by step in our progress.

"In Canada and British North America, the field, I may say, was untried; but with our knowledge of the value of life in that quarter, as to which we possessed considerable information, we entered with boldness on that field, opening at once a Branch Office at Montreal. From the first our operations there were successful, as well as in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland; and we have ever since obtained a large share of business from these Colonies. Our confidence in pushing the business soon attracted attention. A native Office came into existence, Branch Offices from Scotland and England followed in a few years; and you may judge of the competition now, when I inform you that no less than six Scotch Offices are actively pushing business in Canada, besides the Agencies of English and American Offices. Still we hold our own; and I may confidently state that the Colonial still maintains the first place in the estimate of our brethren in that quarter.

"In the West Indies the Company has been particularly successful. One or two small native Offices, confining their business to their own districts, existed before we broke ground, an Agency of a home office also existed in one of the islands; but in the rest, as well as in Demerara, Life Assurance was entirely a new benefit. It was the Colonial which first gave confidence in the transaction of such business in the West Indies, and it has reaped the first fruits of success, which have been largely shared by its Policy-holders.

"In the East Indies the Company has proceeded cautiously and economically. The field had been occupied previously by native Offices and Branch Offices from England. Some of these have disappeared; but the Colonial notwithstanding the competition, has steadily held its position, and is now doing a very excellent business in the three Presidencies.

"In Ceylon the Company has been particularly successful. It was one of the earliest Branches of the Company, and the extent of business leaves little room for competition.

"At the Cape the Company has formidable competition from the native Offices; but a fair share of business has been acquired under the guidance and protection of our excellent Local Board, and there is every prospect of a large accession to our Policy-holders in future years.

"At the Mauritius the Company has made successful progress; and our Agency at Shanghai has been productive of good results. Agencies have also been opened with success at Penang and Singapore.

"The Directors have hesitated to enter on the wide field of Australian business. They have many Policy-holders in that quarter; but the information as to the value of life in that great Continent is still limited, and as agencies could only be opened on the assumption that life throughout its whole period was as good (at least to the northward of 36° south latitude) as in England, they have not as yet found themselves justified in entering on that field of business.

"In the course of these few observations I have referred to native Offices transacting business in Canada, the West Indies, the East Indies, and the Cape, and it would be ungenerous were I to leave you with any impression on your mind that we undervalued these institutions; far from it, we look upon them as honourable rivals; and such competition, instead of being regarded by us with a jealous eye, is looked upon as a source of good. The more a knowledge of Life Assurance is diffused, the more will men avail themselves of it, and in our experience we have found that we succeed best where we have to hold our ground against honest competition. We have an advantage, however, over these Institutions. It is this, that our Institution is cosmopolite in its character and constitution. We are to be found in every Colony, as well as at home, and no Policy-holder has any difficulty arising out of his removal from one place to another; while, in the event of claim, our funds are ready to satisfy all demands wherever they arise.

"I have only, in conclusion, to express a hope that, when we next meet again, and in all time coming, the Directors of the Company may be able to report as favourably of the Company's progress as the present Board have done on this occasion."

The motion for the adoption of the Report was seconded by RALPH ERSKINE SCOTT, Esq., C.A., and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was given to the Local Boards, Secretaries, and Medical Officers of the Company at home and abroad.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to the Office-Bearers of the Company, and to the Chairman, for his conduct in the Chair.

The Meeting then separated.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
D. CLAUDE GREGOR, *Secretary.*
5 George Street, Edinburgh,
1st November 1861.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
SHANGHAI.

JAMES WHITTALL, Esq., of Messrs Jardine, Matheson, & Co.
W. G. HOWELL, Esq., of Messrs George Barnet & Co.
ANDREW BRAND, Esq., of Messrs Smith, Kennedy, & Co.

Medical Adviser.
F. C. SIBBALD, Esq., M.C.
Agent and Secretaries to the Board.
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
12jly

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexicos $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexicos $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUBBEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE ON ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant ASSURANCES on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

ASSURANCES for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

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INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, JAVA, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE *29th May*, 1862.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, all that valuable Land comprising the rear portion of the British Consular lot, stretching from Consulate Road to Soochow Creek, as also that part forming the compounds, fronting the Senior Assistant's and Interpreters Houses, measuring in all about forty-one mow more or less.

It is not at present intended that the sale shall take place before the *15th July next*, but due notice will be given of the time and terms of sale.

WALTER MEDHURST,
tf *Consul.*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE possessing large GODOWN accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Shipping Community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the repair of vessels in the AMOY DOCK COMPANY'S NEW GRANITE DOCK, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water and 300 feet in length.

The Company keep on hand a large supply of Timber, Spars, Iron, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Lumber, Paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels; and the work is done under the Superintendence of Experienced European Shipwrights and Smiths. The Dock is fitted with Caisson Gate. Iron Ships requiring to Dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this Dock at reasonable charges.

Good Quarters on the Premises for Crews of Vessel of War using the Dock.

27no Amoy. June, 1862.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port; Orders left at THOS. HUNT & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed MARINE SURVEYOR for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. GILLSON, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Saturday, the 19th Current, at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the* 18*th* and 19*th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,800 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until Noon of *Monday*, the *14th Inst.*, when the usual allotments will be made.

CARGO will be received on board on Wednesday and up to 5 P.M. of *Thursday, the 17th Inst.*, (Shippers are requested to take notice that no cargo will be received on board after the time specified, the Steamer may have to drop down the river) and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 11th July, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER TURING is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.
12oc Shanghai, 1st July, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will henceforth dispatch a Steamer for the River Ports every Tuesday and Friday morning, on the making of the flood tide, without fail, unless prevented by disabling accident.

The succeeding Steamer will be ready to receive Cargo before the clearing of the Steamer under Dispatch, and Merchandize can therefore be shipped on any day at current rates.

Returning—a Steamer will leave Hankow every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Freight intended for the River and stored in the Company's Godowns can be shipped free of expense, other than the Tariff Charge for Steamer.

Freight by the Company's Steamers from the River can remain in Godown *six* days, free of charge.

After that time, Storage will be charged at the Tariff Rate; but no charge of coolie hire in landing will be incurred.

At present and until further steamers arrive, built expressly for the traffic, the line will be composed as follows:—

The *Kiang-e*, Captain Berry.
The *Pembroke*, Captain Perkins.
The Chartered Str. *Hankow*, Captain Wolcott.
The *Surprise*, Captain Pendleton.
The Chartered Str. *Contest*, Captain Draper.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf Shanghai, 10th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD S. GOUGH, and those having Claims against it, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
Executor.
30an Shanghai, 25th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. JOHN CHARLES BOWRING and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES WHITTALL, Mr. WILLIAM KESWICK and Mr. HERBERT ST. LEGER MAGNIAC are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of ROBERT JARDINE, ALEXANDER PERCEVAL JAMES MACANDREW, JAMES WHITTALL, WILLIAM KESWICK, and HERBERT ST. LEGER MAGNIAC.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
9au China, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GREGOR STANFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
26jy Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO be SOLD Two or Three LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H WILSON.
tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

NOTICE

MR WILLIAM GRANT GORDON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—The AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL Hongkong Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—SHAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	May 26	Hankow, ...	July 11
Hongkong, ...	July 11	Nagasaki, ...	July 11
Tientsin, ...	June 22	Kanagawa, ...	June 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong..Mar 15 | Received *viâ* Marseilles,
Shanghai ..Mar. 6 | April 28

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 11th July. 1862.	*Ending 11th July.* 1861
July	
5,—*Max.* 90 *Min.* 79	*Max.* 91 *Min.* 81
6,— „ 89 „ 79	„ 90 „ 81
7,— „ 87 „ 81	„ 92 „ 82
8,— „ 90 „ 79	„ 93 „ 82
9,— „ 90 „ 81	„ 93 „ 82
10,— „ 87 „ 80	„ 92 „ 80
11,— „ 89 „ 79	„ 93 „ 80

OPIUM.

	Malwa	*Patna*
July	Tls.	Tls.
5, ...	555	New 490 ....Old. 490
7, ...	555	.... 490 490
8, ...	555	.... 495 495
9, ...	555	.... 490 490
10, ...	.....	.... —
11, ...	555	.... 503 500

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—July 10, *Spec*, (Am. bg.) Hussey, from Ningpo; 11, *Fire Dart*, (Am. str.) West, from Hankow; 11, *Sir Charles Forbes*, (Br. str.) Mooney, from Ningpo; 11, *Sir George Grey*, (Hamb. str.) Moller, from Hongkong; 11, *Scandia*, (Swed. bk.) Johnson, from Ningpo; 11, *Celtiere*, (Am. sch.) Henderson, from Nagasaki; 11, *Wandering Wave*, (Am. sch.) Walsh, from Hongkong; 11, *Ly-ee-moon*, (Br. str.) Hill, from Hongkong; 11, *Woosung*, (Br. barque) McQueen, from Nagasaki.

DEPARTED.—July 11, *Macao*, (Br. barque) Reher, for Macao; 11, *Oscar*, (Ham. bk.) Matthew, for Chefoo; 11, *Martaban*, (Ham. barque) Ode, for Newchwang; 11, *City of Nantes*, (Br. str.) Bizeri, for ——; 11, *Surprise*, (Am. str.) Pendleton, for Hankow and Ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Fenella*, from Ningpo, Messrs. Nicholson, Fenwell and Dallas. Per str. *Shantung*, from Hankow, 2 wounded men from Gun-boat *Bouncer*. Per str. *Ly-ee-moon*, from Hongkong, Captain Harris, Messrs. Toms and Ormiston.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yangtsze*, for Japan, Mr. Webb, Capt. Wortham, Mr. and Mrs. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Gingell, Messrs. Rainhow and Walters.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
TIENTSIN, *20th June*, 1862.

The Undersigned has received a communication from the Superintendent of Customs, in which his Excellency states that he has determined to adopt the following course with reference to Exemption Certificates presented at the Tientsin Custom House, in cases where these documents do not accompany the goods which they purport to cover.

In all such cases the regular tariff duties will be levied upon the goods at Tientsin, and a Receipt of Duty Certificate will then be issued under the seal of the Superintendent of Customs for the amount so levied.

This Certificate will specify the port whence the goods were originally re-exported, the amount of duty paid at Tientsin, and the quantity and quality of the merchandize upon which it was levied, and is granted on the supposition that the cause of the Exemption Certificate not accompanying or preceding the goods so exempted was the dilatory action of the Chinese Customs Officials at the port of issue.

Should any Exemption Certificates therefore be rejected at Tientsin for irregularity in the time of presentation, the holder of such documents can obtain a Receipt of Duty Certificate from the Commissioner of Customs at this port, which can afterwards be present-d along with the original Exemption Certificates at the port of issue, so that the merchant may obtain there a drawback for the amount of duties paid upon the goods originally exempted.

The Undersigned has also to state that this Notification is now issued with the knowledge and sanction of H. M.'s Minister the Honble. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B.

J. MONGAN,
Consul.

THE London Mail of 10th June due in Hongkong on the 23rd July, and here on the 30th. It was received last year on the 27th July per *Aden*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 19th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been given by all parties connected with the shipping interest at this port, to the case of collision between the *Fiery Cross* and *Margaret Eliza*, decided at H. B. M. Consular Court recently, and reported in our last issue. Also, various opinions have been expressed on the observations we ventured to make in our daily journal, on the apparent anomaly as to where the responsibility lay, in the latter vessel taking up a foul berth. In doing so, we merely wished to ventilate the subject so as to arrive at a clear understanding of collision cases in general, and this one in particular. These remarks have had their effect, and we have obtained some valuable information on this branch of maritime law and usage, the gist of which we will lay before our readers.

So extensive and varied are the duties connected with ships and the shipping interest—especially as regards navigation, entering and leaving ports, and the like—that they must necessarily be parcelled out into separate departments, which naturally range themselves under the direction and management of the captain of the ship, the harbour-master, and pilot. It is a mistake to suppose that the captain should be relieved of command of his ship during the presence of the pilot on board. His charge of her is merely modified under certain legal conditions by the qualifications of the pilot, whose local knowledge enables the captain to navigate his vessel through intricate passages or crowded shipping to the berth pointed out by the harbour-master. Yet, notwithstanding the foresight which has dictated such precautions, so numerous and universally acknowledged are the risks to which vessels are subject that there is only one method of obviating them, namely, the advantages of Maritime Insurance. Accordingly, in no British seaport is it found that either captain, pilot, or harbour-master is liable, in a pecuniary point of view, for the damages incurred in piloting or berthing a vessel. If such were the case in the port of Shanghai, and that any pilot was responsible for the damages incurred in collisions, his salary would have to equal the whole amount of tonnage dues collected; even if collisions were not as notoriously common as they have been for the past few months. It would be just as absurd to render the harbour-master or masters of vessels amenable—however satisfactory such an arrangement might be to the underwriters, who would in that case pocket the insurance with more than usual gratification.

With reference to the cause, which has given rise to our remarks, the facts are these:—A vessel is piloted into a berth indicated by the harbour-master's deputy, but while being moored by the pilot she is placed too near another vessel—although there was ample room to have given her a clear berth—and allowed to remain in dangerous proximity to other ships, notwithstanding its having been pointed out by an officer on board. If this pilot had been under the executive control of the harbour-master's department, he would not—at the peril of losing his situation—have refused to assist in removing the vessel, or reported having left the ship in a foul berth. It is one of the disadvantages this port labours under, that the pilots are the servants of private companies, instead of being under some official control; which any person can assume the vocation of a pilot on the river. This view of the case involves the general question, that Shanghai possesses no regular form of government; and when that subject comes under serious discussion, not the least important point will be that of establishing upon a satisfactory footing the whole pilot service of this rapidly increasing port, so that steady and reliable men may be induced to join it from England and other parts of Europe, as well as America.

Moreover, when the harbour-master disclaims taking any charge or command of a vessel, he cannot then "place the vessel in her moorings," as we inadvertently stated in our remarks. Also, should the harbour-master point out a berth, and it prove a foul one, the captain, on removing his vessel, can not have the penalty—imposed upon him for this breach of the Harbour Regulations—enforced by his own Consul; who would, of course, not inflict it, if he could prove that collision or other damage would have occurred by his remaining in the first berth.

With reference to the harbour-master and his department so recently appointed we had not the slightest intention in our remarks to speak otherwise than favourably of that necessary institution and its head. On the contrary, Mr. Hockley with the very slender staff at his command has done wonders in the way of arranging our chaos of shipping into something like order. But what can that gentleman and half a dozen assistants do amongst a hundred and sixty square-rigged foreign merchant ships at present in harbour, not to mention those-of-war and some hundreds of native junks within his jurisdiction? It is impossible to do more than has been done, unless funds are forthcoming from the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, to pay for an increase to the harbour master's department. That native functionary, who has the absolute control over the expenditure of the large revenues of this port, must be shewn the Western policy in such cases—when taxes or dues are derived from special sources, they should be devoted to the use for which they have been levied. Such is the case with the tonnage dues collected at Shanghai. In reviewing the Customs returns in our last issue, we showed that the tonnage dues for the past year amounted to seventy thousand taels, and in all probability may reach to ninety thousand this year. Out of this sum we have reason to believe that not one-fifth is applied to the specific purposes for which they have been levied, namely: buoys, lightships, beacons, moorings, and the requirements generally of the harbour-master's department. The other four-fifths of the dues we have also reasons for believing, are frittered away in a most extravagant manner upon objects diametrically opposite to those for which the monies were collected. Now, it behoves the Consuls of the Treaty Powers to look into the matter, and unite in calling upon the Taoutai, in his capacity of Superintendent of Trade and Customs, to press urgently upon him the absolute necessity of placing a lightship at the Langshan Crossing, and more buoys on the Yangtsze generally; while the harbour-master's department, under all circumstances, should immediately be put into an efficient state, commensurate with the duties of that official and his assistants among the large fleet of merchantmen trading to Shanghai.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Translation of an important Imperial Edict.

Yuan-chia-san reports the recapture of Liuchou by the Huichou and Hukuang armies, and Shingpao reports the capture of the rebel chief Chên-yu-cheng. The rebel chief styled the Ying Wang (The heroic Prince) or the four-eyed-

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dog, Chên-yu-Chêng, had been established at Linchow for long past, when the Chief Chang—the Victorious—marched against him in the middle of last month, collected his troops outside the North Gate and enticed him to the combat. The rebels accepted the invitation, and the battle raged for over two hours, when our troops there, pretending to retreat, led the rebels through a defile, where a panic seized them. On seeing this our strength they turned to run, but were cut off by To-lung-ah, and a large number of them killed. The rebels would not venture out again, so the place was invested by Chang—the Victorious—troops, on which their retreat being cut off, the rebels collected their forces at the east and north gates and attempted to cut their way out, but the picked men of our forces being sent against them, the Hukuang troops drove them back at the East Gate and passing on to the North Gate, got between the city and the rebels, who accordingly sustained a great defeat and were cut up by our troops with wonderful energy. Our troops then crossing the ditch, the rebels being unable to return, ran to Pei-tu-chiao to the N. W., innumerable of them being shot or drowned by our troops—one division of whom under Ko-mung-ah went in pursuit, while Tolungah with another division entered the city and cleared it of what rebels remained. Liu-chow therefore fell on the 13th of May, and a large number of prisoners were taken by the troops detached in pursuit.

On the 15th of May the dog rebel appeared outside Shanchow, at a place called Chung-ching-lu with 3,000 to 4,000 adherents and Shingpao ordered Miao-Pei-ling and Mino-ching-kai to open the gates and entice the rebels into the city, which they entered to the number of about 3,000. On this Mino-ching-kai broke down the drawbridge and with Colonel Chu-pei-fun attacked and captured the dog rebel Chêng-yu-chêng, the Tao-Wang (the Guide Prince) Chên-szu-Yung, the Tsung Wang (the Following Prince) Chên-tê-tê, the Princes relation Chên-yu-chêng, the Heaven-supporting Heavenly, General Seang-szu-sui, the Prince's relation Chên-sh-ching, the Tao-tien-i Liang-hsien-hsin and 20 more other chiefs falling into their hands at the same time.

The Nienfei Chung-loh-sung hearing of the Dog's capture, marched that very night with 70,000 or 80,000 Nienfei to the north bank at the entrance of the river to rescue the Dog, but was met by our troops and Mino's braves; his advance guard driven back and utterly defeated, our troops pursuing them for 20 li and more, 100 odd rebel camps being taken and destroyed, and some 2,000 or 3,000 rebels killed, the remainder being utterly scattered Lieut.-Gen. Chang-hai on this called his men back, and carried the rebel prisoners to Shingpao's camp

Yuan-chia-san also reports that the old rebel Chenchao wang who was among those sent to the camp had been cut to pieces and his head exposed; that Chên-yu-chêng being a notorious head of the rebels, having continually taken Imperial cities for years past and being utterly venemous and detestable, his crimes deserved the severest punishment, and he had accordingly been cut to pieces before the army and his head displayed to the Hukuang and Anhui troops to shew that justice had been carried out and delight their hearts, and that Chen-yu-yang, &c., had been decapitated.

In retaking the strong city of Liu-chou and putting to death a rebel leader, Tolungah and his Hukuang braves have accomplished an extraordinary feat and We Will that Kuan-wên and Tseng-kuo-fan forward a list of the officers and men who distinguished themselves, that they may know We are not ungrateful. The men who formed the plan of enticing the rebel leader and his associates, by which they were taken alive and the officers and men who carried it out, also deserve credit and besides pardoning Miao-pei-ling, which we do by another Edict, We Will that the degraded Fu-tseng Mino-ching-kai shall be restored to his original honors and his name recorded for promotion to the first vacancy. We Will also that Acting Colonel Chei-pei-fun shall be made Locka Colonel, that the Lieut.-General Ko-sung-wu shall be made General, that Colonel Wang-cheng-kwei shall be honored with a pa-tu-lu; and We direct Shingpao and Yuan-chia-san to forward us a list of the other officers and men who distinguished themselves either at the taking of Liu-chow, the pursuit or the capture of the rebels.

Respect This!

C. A.

RUMOURS OF AN OUTBREAK IN JAPAN.

During the past week news of an exciting nature reached us from Yokohama, Japan, chiefly through the medium of a new manuscript journal in English, printed ingeniously cut on wood. Having alluded to the nature of the news in our daily issue, and the source from whence the information was derived, we append some further extracts from the journals in question. From these it will be seen that one writer contemplates a revolution in the country, for the purpose of driving foreigners from all the ports now open to them by treaty, excepting Nagasaki—where they are to be limited in their intercourse with the government and people, something like how the Dutch were situated in olden times at Desima. Of the authenticity of this startling intelligence, we have no proof except that of the publication in question; and we must confess that in the main it looks reliable, although private information from Yokohama does not confirm it. However that may be, we shall wait for further accounts before commenting on the matter. Meanwhile, we deem it worthy of record to publish all that appears in the Japan journals, bearing upon the subject:—

LATEST NEWS FROM YEDO.

Report that the Mikado is assassinated. Great gathering of the disaffected retainers and the withdrawal of 18 distinguished Damios from the control of the Tycoon.

Our informant has just arrived from Yedo with the following important news, which we hasten to lay before the public. We give almost a literal translation as related to our interpreter.

On Sunday, 15th June, I was informed that 18 Damios who are pre-eminent among the 264 Damios of Japan for territory, wealth, numbers of retainers or armies, have come to the determination to return within their own provinces, and to *comply no more* with the custom of spending some months each year at Yedo; to pay no more homage to the Tycoon, and to withdraw all assistance which they used heretofore to render, *so long as the recent policy of admitting foreigners* shall be persevered in. Our messenger informed us—in a tremulous undertone—that news of the assassination of the Mikado had just reached Yedo; that some, or all of the members of the "Go-roj-," were to leave Miako on the 15th or 16th inst.; and that an army of some 4,000 men, opponents of the Tycoon's Government, was to rendezvous at Osaka, and in the vicinity of Miako where they were waiting for reinforcements. We have dispatched a messenger to Miako to ascertain the true state of affairs, which as soon as received we will lay before the public in a supplement.—*The Japan Express.*

We are informed that a messenger has arrived at Yedo from the Mikado to the Tycoon, commanding the presence of the "Shogoon" (or Tycoon) at Quoto, the Miyako or Capital. It is said that in the event of this command not being immediately obeyed, a measure for the deposition of the Tycoon is distinctly threatened.

The alleged origin of this appears to be in the fact, that a large body of Lonins or Moohonins, who had been driven from Yedo by the Tycoon for supposed assassination committed upon the Tycoon's servants, some three weeks since were met on the road to Quoto by the Prince of Satsmai, a very powerful Prince, said to be a violent opponent of the Tycoon—who was then on his road to Yedo attended by a numerous retinue. These Moohonins knowing of the hostility between Prince Satsmai and the Tycoon, managed to secure his aid in interceding with the Mikado for the prosecution of their rights against the Tycoon before the proper tribunal, Satsmai Sama warmly espoused their cause.

The Mikado has intimated (though our information does not go so far as to say how or when) that "it is an error on the part of a master to be lenient with his servant; that it ill befits the Tycoon, his servant, to remain at Yedo, and not pay him the accustomed visit and obedience, and he demands *immediate* compliance to his will.

The information continues to state that "The Tycoon is now to be brought to judgment relative to Treaties made with Foreigners contrary to the laws of Japan; and for detaining information and deception; as also for not restraining and exercising more authority over that restless disposition of the Damios which has been lately manifested."

Report goes on to state that the heads of the Government at Yedo are sorely troubled, and uncertain as to what course to pursue.

What may be the result of this, if correct who can predict? We however will not endeavor to make any remarks upon it until its further and more official authentication. It is at present a rumour which may be without the slightest foundation in real fact, or it may be either altogether or in its material points, a correct statement of an event, the turning point for ages of the political history of Japan.—*The Japan Herald.*

REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.

We publish below an account of the number of retainers who have decamped from the Damios without leave. Their whereabouts is unknown—at least so the Damios report to their Government. We have reason to believe that the number is greatly understated and that the retainers of a number of Damios are ready at any moment to revolutionize the country. All they require is a leader who may turn up at any moment from amongst the disaffected Damios. Great discontent is said to prevail among the Mikado's followers. A revolution, or even a revolt, would bode no good to foreigners. We require several war vessels to secure us against the liability of attack, and if necessary to aid the Tycoon and the party in favor of foreigners to retain their power.

Names and incomes of the Damios who have reported to the Government at Yeddo the sudden departure from their service of certain of their retainers:—Shimadzu Satsuma no-kami, reported for tribute the yearly income of 800,000 kokos (picul) rice, reports the loss of 43 men. Hosokawa Itchuo no-kami, tribute on 300,000 kokos rice, reports the loss of 36 men. Mori Daijen no-daibuo tribute on 300,000 kokoo rice, reports the loss of 43 men. Koruda Kai no-kami tribute on 000,000 kokoo rice, reported for tribute of 61 men—total 190 men. The above estimate of wealth is taken from the tax or tribute list, but each Damio is supposed to be four times as rich as reported.

Note. Since writing the above it is said that their band quarters has been discovered. We will be able to lay before our readers shortly, important information on this extraordinary movement.

Our informant says that a great number of the Damios have at the same time lost large numbers of their retainers and profess to know nothing of the movement of their disaffected servants, but he adds there is no doubt the Damios know all about the matter, and that soon another military movement is fast ripening. He also states that the Japanese Minister who favoured foreign intercourse, and who was attacked in February last, Indo Tsoosima is dead.—*The Japan Express.*

We publish in another column a translation of a document said to have been found on the persons of the Lonins, who were implicated in the attempt to murder the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Yeddo in February last. There should be no question as to its authenticity, as the original was communicated to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers by the Japanese Government.

In connection with this matter we have reliable information that the Japanese Government have it in contemplation to close the port of Kanagawa and confine foreign trade to Nagasaki. This was communicated to Lord John Hay by the Japanese Commissioners, before they reached Hongkong. Of the hostility of a portion of the Japanese Damios, there is no question. The Government would gladly escape their importunities if they could negotiate us away from this place, and thus remove one of the objections the complaining Damios urge against our proximity to Yeddo.

This exposure of the object of the visit to the Treaty Powers by the Japanese Commissioners throws an air of doubt on the authenticity of the document, said to have been found on the Lonins. It rather appears to be an attempt to intimidate foreigners and prepare them for the announcement that the Japanese Government are desirous of closing the Port of Kanagawa to Foreign Trade. The above taken in connection with the limited amount of produce permitted to come forward, the check to the purchase of imports, and the report that 400 Lonins are about paying us a hostile visit, seem to give colour to the truth of the remark to Lord John Hay, that the Commissioners, object in visiting the Treaty Powers is to neg-tiate for our removal to Naga saki. It is as well to say to the Japanese Government that the Treaty Powers will never consent to the closing of this port. It is quite certain that the Japanese should judge of their future success, in evading their Treaty obligations, by what they have already accomplished in that way.

The Foreign Representatives lend a willing ear to their arguments in favor of postponing the opening of Yeddo and Osaco; because they believed the Japanese, when they asserted that it would lead the Japanese Government to trouble, and readily recommended their representative Governments to accede to the solicitations of the Japanese. However doubtful the policy may be considered of permitting the Japanese to evade their Treaty obligations, the readiness with which the Representatives consented to urge their Governments to accede to their request, is evidence of the wishes of the Treaty Powers to aid the Japanese in every laudable way in reconciling the Damios.

The Tycoon must not presume too much on the good will of the Treaty Powers; he may find that they will not permit themselves to be trifled with, that Treaties are sacred things not to be disregarded, and that the moment the Treaty Powers discover that they have been deceived they will peremptorily demand the literal fulfilment of every clause of the Treaty. The moment the Japanese Commissioners expose the true object they have in view—*the closing of this port*—their game will be up, and there will be an end of all further negotiation. At this moment England and France have a large fleet of vessels of war unemployed, which will soon find its way to these seas. France in particular will stand no trifling. Napoleon will come to the aid of his countrymen and place matters on such a footing that there will be no disregarding of Treaty obligations. England who possesses the greatest extent of trade with Japan will not be slow in watching the Japanese; that however willing she is to accommodate matters to meet the view of the Tycoon's Government the British Lion will be roused the moment she discovers any double dealing or deception.

The trade of Japan must and will be protected under all circumstances! We trust in Providence that the Japanese will take a lesson from the Chinese, who, with four hundred millions of inhabitants, were made to respect their Treaty obligations the moment France and England determined that they should do so.—*The Japan Express.*

Copy of a letter found on the seven Lonins, who, on the morning of the 15th day of the first month of Two-tsaht of the second year of Bunkiuan (February 13th, 1862) attacked the Member of the Garoju, Ando Tzoosimano-kami, on his way from his residence to the Castle Nishi-se-Gunoso.

Those who have an upright Japanese-heart, when they killed, on the 3rd month of Jayoo-to-shi, the Gotoro, Ikamono Kami, it was not to separate themselves from the Tycoon.

The Prince of Kamono Kami having become a personage of high importance, already thought himself a Tycoon. He was in fear of the barbarians and foreigners and a grief to those who had a patriotic heart. He, giving himself airs, was unjust to every one, and truly became a spoliator of Japan. For this reason he ought to be cut down—the noblest, the boldest ought to be called together to put up again the Tensho (the Mikado) and drive away the barbarians, so that the country may be saved (from ruin), for if we have these sentiments the country will be lost. But having these sentiments we sacrificed our lives and killed Ikamono Kami. And yet the Tycoon and the whole of his Government do not see the danger, but follow a tortuous path. All the officials of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, are full of fraud, but the worst of them is Ando Tzoosimano Kami, Prince of Tzoosimano Kami, and Prince of Kumono-Kami, was of the same mind. From the moment Prince of Kamono Kami became Gotoro, and they had the same bad design. And even after Prince of Kamono Kami was killed, Prince of Tzoosimano Kami instead of forsaking his evil course, even surpassed the Prince of Kumono Kami.

He consulted with Sakai Wakasa Kami-Kami to complain of and accuse the innocents to the Mikado and his officers, and bring them into bad odour, and to charge them with things they never thought of.

In this way, deceiving the Mikado, they got him over to their side. If we, in sacrificing our lives for our country and our Prince (?) became unconquerable, then we may still call in foreign strength in order to put us down. These are the thoughts of the spoliators of Japan. If they are allowed to go on in this way, the Mikado will be ruined—this is quite sure, the Tycoon will be lost and lose his good name for ever. We see this as o ne as in a mirror.

If the difficulties increase in this way and they are not stopped soon, we shall see in a short time, most assuredly, the country in the hands of Foreigners. This causes us so much grief, and takes away our rest, our appetite, and all this comes from Ando Tzoosimano Kami; therefore we who have a real Japanese heart, cannot look on quietly, but have joined together and have killed him; and because the crimes of Ando Tzoosimano Kami are so numerous that we cannot write them all down, we only enumerate a few.

1st.—He has lately negotiated a marriage between the Tycoon and the sister of the Mikado. Openly (in the eyes of every one) it has the appearance as if the Mikado had thrown her off (given her up because he was tired of their importunities), but in reality she has been taken by force. Now why has the Tycoon carried off this sister of the Mikado in a Norimon? It is only to compel the Mikado to permit Foreigners to remain in the country and carry on their trade. If this does not succeed the Tycoon will try to seize the rank of Mikado, and he has already given orders to those learned in ancient lore to find out whether it is not possible to get recoguised, or to take the rank of Mikado.

All this proves that they are contemplating an act that would cast a blemish on the house of Saigoen, and this blemish will never be able to be blotted out—this House of Saigoen is going to be worse than that of Houjo and Askaya.

Reflecting on this almost makes us mad—exasporates us. Moreover the line of conduct of Tzoosimano-kami becomes from day to day more polite to Foreigners and he conforms to all their wishes. He has even allowed them to make maps of the seas of our country (to survey our coast).

2d.—You have given to the strangers a description of Japan and its topography in the greatest details; and even now you have given them the whole of Gotoonyaa near Shingawa, the most dangerous place in Yedo, and the most necessary. And this is a proof that the way is being shown to the Foreigners how to encircle us.

3d.—Still more at your interviews with the barbarians you have had long and confidential discussions with them, and you are now attached to them like the flesh is attached to the bones. All upright patriotic hearts are hated by Ando Tzoosimano Kami as if they were his blood enemies, therefore the name of spoliator of the country is too mild a term to designate such a disposition. If Tzoosimano Kami remained much longer in power, he would first destroy the Mikado, he would upset the Tycoon, then we would become salaried dependents of Foreigners.

It appears that Tzoosimano Kami has asked the advice of a hateful, ugly foreigner, named Siebold, with regard to legislation and the affairs of the State. If Tzoosimano Kami lived much longer all the ancient laws of the country would be set aside, and all sorts of new and bad doctrines would penetrate into the country; then our good customs and manners would by degrees be forgotten (given up), the child would forget the gratitude it owes to its parents, the servant the benefits of his master, every one will think of nothing else but gain and deceit.

Foreigners belong to the class of menials, and there is no doubt we shall soon be the same; therefore we are compelled to put the wicked to death. We wish to set the Mikado's and the Tycoon's hearts at ease and drive away the barbarians and those who connive with them; we wish to purge the country and re-establish the ancient laws.

All the difficulties (disorders) we have created (and intend to create) are not for the purpose of afflicting (insulting) the Tycoon, but only to open his eyes; and we hope and pray that the bad advice of Ikamonokami and of Ando may be considered and rejected, and that the ancient laws be again put in force, so that we may take the Foreigners as hostages and drive away the others. Then the anxiety of the Mikado will no longer be great, and the nation will be free, and then one must govern according to the ancient laws of Tashiogoon (the old Shougoon) Gongensama, and it will be the duty of the Tycoon is to punish the foreigners. If the Tycoon cannot or will not govern the country according to the laws of Gongensama, all the Damios, great and small, will separate themselves from him and will retire to their respective countries to defend themselves. What will you do? What can you do? Even if you cannot resist the barbarians, among the whole nation you will not find one that does not hate Foreigners, and that is not embittered against them. Are you not of opinion now that if a Damio raised his flag of war to drive away the Foreigners, almost half of the populace would rise to stand by him, leaving the Tycoon alone?

Japanese willingly sacrifice their lives for their masters, but it is equally true that their masters always stand by them. And as according to our view of the matter all that the Tycoon does in contradiction with the Mikado's ideas, no one will sacrifice his life for him, and he will be left alone.

Therefore the Tycoon must consider whether he wishes to govern according to the ancient laws of Gongensama, and save the country.

Now, in order to drive away those proud and coarse barbarians, in order to lead the minds in a right course, and in order to restore the principles of gratitude, and trusting that every one will keep up his courage, we are going to sacrifice our lives, and at this moment we address this memorandum to the well-disposed officials of the Tycoon.

MISSIMA SABOO,	an officer	(30 years)
TOYOOWARA KOONENOSKEY	"	(18 ")
YORIMO MASASKAY,	"	(32 ")
HOSOYA CHEWSAI, a priest		(33 ")
ASSADA GASKEY,	an officer	(30 ")
SO-ONI-SENOSKEY	"	(35 ")
OODSHEDA MANOSKAY	"	(36 ")

To the Editor of
"THE JAPAN HERALD."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It is gratifying to know that the production of an impartial history relative to our intercourse with the Japanese, is beginning to receive that attention and consideration from the commercial world which its importance demands; and we may now look forward to momentous results.

For three years have we had intercourse with the Japanese, a period which will be looked upon by after ages as that of all others the most important and momentous; 'Twas then that the Foreigner came amongst them, uncalled and unwelcome, bringing with him his manners and customs so diametrically opposed to their ideas of government, laws, and religion

They have seen their cherished laws one by one annulled by the demands of an arrogant Foreigner; they have been despised, personally threatened, menaced with war and direct calamities upon innocent people, and for no other reason than that they relinquished their claim to seclusion, hankered to the cry of peace and embraced the olive branch which their innocence taught them was held out in sincerity and truth.

The result of a conference, by which certain rights were ceded, was that of a Treaty in which stipulations were made and a basis formed for the ultimate opening of Japan to the commerce of the world. How this treaty has been fulfilled, whether in faith and honor, or evasive and embarrassing, is already known, &That the Japanese have ever rued the day we came amongst them we well know; how our presence has been jealously guarded we all feel. How the daily routine of our lives and minutest business transactions are watched by the nearly two hundred dai-ye-ki, (spies) may be ascertained by the curious. But behind all this lies the great question, who is accountable for the present uncomfortable and dangerous state of affairs in Japan?

The question is soon answered; and we can but go to the then Representatives of the Foreign Powers for a solution of all the deplorable evils we now labor under.

We assume that the Foreign Ministers have, from the very commencement of our intercourse with these people, pursued a course which has brought us to this unenviable position before the Japanese, and which the world so utterly condemns. Hardly had our feet been placed upon their soil before the Foreign Official was making demands and threats against a government he know nothing of, and which he had not the power to chastise.

To a people of such self-respect and pride as the Japanese no insult can soon be eradicated with frivolous excuses; they are not precipitate and do not rush recklessly into positions without counting the consequence, and they have no fear when a stand is once taken. Repeated insults to the government upon frivolous charges; the removal of Governors of this place in order to prove power, and display some petty spite; the threat of war and menacing attitudes; assuming positions untenable and palpably wrong for the purpose of intimidating the Japanese, are what has made our position here what it is.

No greater responsibility ever rested with Foreign Representatives than with those who came first to Japan. Their position was one of honor, and should have been carried out in fidelity and justness, and we should now have been reaping incalculable benefits and commerce prospering, but the records prove that they were selfish, divided, and that their main object was to lower the Japanese to the position of stubborn brutes in order to gratify personal spleen, when unable to combat them with ideas of right and fairness.

That there has been something radically wrong in our diplomacy none will deny. Treaties were made in good faith, and harmony should have reigned under them. We should have been careful not to wound the pride of the people; we should have made no demand but what in justness, under the peculiar position we were placed in, we could in righteousness exact; the Treaty from the commencement of its operation should have been carried out as a sacred law and solemn compact and have proved binding on both parties.

The Japanese have outwitted us at every point. Notwithstanding the High Ministers-Plenipotentiary who came here to represent and foster commerce and an enlightened age, they have signally failed in their mission; inasmuch as legitimate objects were discarded for policies.

Advantages which accrued to us by Treaty should have been demanded as they fell into our grasp and followed up with unceasing energy, and we should now see Japan opened to trade and our people pervading the Empire. As it is, we have allowed important advantages to slip us by unheeded—ports which should now be in our possession we neglected as unimportant and unnecessary, and the consequence is that we are further removed in our progress into the country than when we first arrived.

The Japanese have not been unmindful of the listlessness evinced by the Foreign Representatives upon the opening of new ports, and have so th roughly learned diplomacy from them, that they are willing to play desperate moves; and they now assert that a war will be preferred rather than that Osaka, their greatest emporium, be opened to foreign intercourse. The consequence of this has been that, if Japanese report can be relied upon, bad feeling is being engendered, and that a Foreign Minister had made the threat that if he had the power he would soon get rid of the Daimios.

This feeling which evinces itself greater day by day is much to be deplored. Instead of open friendliness and a desire to benefit by intercourse and well understanding, the Foreign Ministers and Japanese have been trying to check-mate each other's moves, and as a consequence distrust and ill-will is predominant.

The position of our new Representatives is certainly anything but pleasent; they find instead of a thorough understanding and a desire to assimilate views of policy, that the Japanese government have become callous, stubborn, and, if anything, more bitter against foreigners, and all because the Treaty was not enforced and carried out in its integrity. ports not opened at the time stipulated, no matter how insignificant or unimportant they might have appeared, and Foreigners not allowed to gradually and peaceably insinuate themselves amongst the people, and to endeavour to eradicate the hereditary acclimented of hatred and hostility manifested against them.

If by a judicious and wise course our new Representatives can, within the next three years, recover upon the same footing, ground and prestige lost through the vacillating course pursued by the early Representatives, they will have accomplished wonders, and all friends of the country and those interested in its development will rejoice.

We are beginning to reap the fruit of ill-advised policy; we have arrayed against us many of the most powerful Daimios; the government is making strenuous efforts in the interim of peace to prepare for war; the Daimios are restless, and the prospects for the future are discouraging and disheart-ning.—I am, dear Mr. Editor, your humble servant,

O'ENING WEDGE.

YOKOHAMA, *May*, 1862.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

CAPITAL £500,000.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—

London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the LOCAL INSURANCE OFFICES will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents Canton Insurance Office.*
DENT & Co., *Agents Union Insurance Society.*
LINDSAY & Co., *Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.*

tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUGH MACLEAN and Mr. C. W. HALSTEAD have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MACQUEEN, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. MACLEAN, HALSTEAD, or MACQUEEN.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Canton Insurance Office.*
DENT & Co., *Agents Union Insurance Society.*
LINDSAY & Co., *Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.*

tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornaments, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *H.n. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

25oc April 26, 1862

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England: Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London 19th October, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the

JOINT UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION AT ROTTERDAM;

and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

18oc Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO, *Chairman.*

tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from CLINKER, SULPHUR, or SLATE, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 30 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.

THE BUND, HONG-QUE,

SHANGHAI.

my-03 May 10th, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.

OFFICE IN PARK LANE,

Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,

Civil Engineers & Architects.

YEU-HAN.

tf May 5th, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,

Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.

HANKOW.

tf April 28th, 1862.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.

Office at Messrs. BRADWELL BLOOR & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 till 4.

tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,

NINGPO.

tf May 25, 1861.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

YANG-KING PANG,

SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MRS. MARSH,

Millinery and Drapery Establishment,

CONSULATE ROAD,

Corner of Church Street.

tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. ..... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,..... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 4	Zingari	Chi. str			Coast			
.. 4	Mary Capen	A. schr	195	Savory	San Francisco	May 16	Lumber	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Governor Wallace	A. schr	180	Birch	do	.. 7		H. Fogg and Co
.. 4	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Hooper	Japan		General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 4	Cruiser	B. lug	120	Newman	Kiukiang	June 30	Tea	Fletcher and Co
.. 5	Urgent [H M	str.		Hire	Taku & Chefoo	July 1		
.. 5	Daisy	B. bark	467	Gillis	Sydney	May 15	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Bertha	Ha. bk	250	Maller	Hongkong	June 16	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 5	Fei-seen	B. str.	255	Cairns	Hankow	.. 30	do	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 5	Earl of Chester	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Swatow	.. 28	Sugar	Gilman and Co
.. 5	Julie	Bre. bk	370	Haverbeck	Hongkong	.. 20	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Wavelet	B. bark	220	Head	do	.. 28	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 5	Paradies	Ha. bk	384	Popp	Swatow	.. 27	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Palmetto	A. bark	341	Hopton	Hongkong	July 1	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Lebanon	B. ship	717	Hamilton	Coast	.. 2	do	Bower, Hanbury & Co
.. 6	Surprise	A. str	193	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 2	do	Russell and Co
.. 6	Benefactor	A. bark	722	Davis	Kanagawa	June 18	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Balder	Swe. bg	298	Sjober	Ningpo	July 1	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Romeo	B. bark	403	Fairbairn	Cardiff	Feb 20	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 6	John Stevenson	B. bark		Westick	Sydney	May 3	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 6	Predeneck	Da bk	353	Lurengen	Fuchau	July 1	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 6	Jacob	Rus. bg	173	Felicke	Russia		Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Cornelis Smit	Du. bk	642	Vandernand	N. S. Wales			
.. 7	Endeavour	B. schr	155		San Francisco			Wheelock and Co
.. 7	Emperor	B. bark	337	Burman	Nagasaki	.. 1	Lumber	Wheelock and Co
.. 8	Geelong	B. bark	396	Brown	Chinhai	.. 7	General	H. Leighton and Co
.. 8	Georges	Fr. sch	191	Grosse	Chefoo	June 17		Order
.. 8	Reconnaissance	Fr. bk	220	Beausejour	Hongkong	July 1	do	Vaucher, Frères
.. 8	Hankow	A. str.	725	Morton	do	.. 4		Russell and Co
.. 8	Shantung	A. str.	268	Armstrong	Hankow	.. 5		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	Ningpo	.. 7		Barnes Dallas
.. 9	Willamette	B. str.	445	Howlett	Hankow	.. 5	Tea, &c.	Chapman, King and Co
.. 10	Fawn	B. brig	125	Allen	Ningpo		General	Barnes Dallas
.. 10	Assyrian	B. ship	555	Mearns	London	Mar 8	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 10	Syrian	B. bark	228	Stopher	Nagasaki	July 1	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Flora	Por. bk	261	Remedios	do	.. 5	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 3	Tientsin	B. schr	244	Krudus	Ningpo	Re-expts	Howard and Co
.. 3	Lightning	B. str.	316	Taylor	Chefoo & T'tsin	Op., &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 4	Pekin	B. str.	759	Soames	Hongkong *	Tea, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 4	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	Ningpo	Ballast	Barnes Dallas
.. 4	Canton	Da bk	234	Godt	Newchwang	Stores	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Fiery Cross	B. str	443	Crockett	Kanagawa	Sun., &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 5	Offor	B. brig	172	Bertram	do	Re-expts.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 5	Chloris	Da. bg	139	Lund	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Columbia	B. str.	800	Shuttleworth	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	David Reid
.. 6	Martha & Emily	B. brig	194	Carter	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 6	Munster	Han bk	285	Arends	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Mary Lee	B. bark	465	Crosby	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 6	Orissa	B. bark	454	Henderson	N'chwan & T'ku	do	Dow and Co
.. 6	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str	159	Mooney	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 6	Jin-Kee	B. str.	495	Milton	H'kow & Ports	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 6	Pembroke	A. str.	241	Perkins	do	do	Russell and Co
.. 6	Po-Yang	A. str	827	Briggs	do	Sun., &c	Olyphant and Co
.. 7	Yang-tsze	B. ship	348	Hardy	N'saki & K'gawa	do	Dent and Co
.. 7	Express	B. str.	290	Castilla	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 7	Kiang-se	A. str.	1080	Berry	do	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 7	Rajah	B. str.	390	Cetto	Hankow	Ballast	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 7	Kiukiang	B. brig	200	Volquarsteen	Ningpo		Rothwell, Love and Co
.. 9	Swordfish	A. ship	1044	Crandall	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Olyphant and Co
.. 9	Persévérant	Fr. bg	220	Doucet	Nagasaki	do	Wheelock and Co
.. 9	Sphinx [H M	str.		Jones			
.. 9	Challenger	B. ship	690	Macey	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 10	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Kiukiang	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 10	Niemen	B. str.	500	Hutchison	Hankow	Sun., &c	Barnes Dallas
.. 10	Amoy Trader	Pru. sch	100	Lahmond	Fuchau	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 10	Wilhelm	Da. bg	160	Ottsen	Chefoo	Sun., &c.	G. Kunst
.. 10	Glendover	B. bark	485	Knowles	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended Departure
Adelicia	June 29	B. bark	428	Hopwood	Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Agincourt	June 1	B. ship	987	Beauvais	Jardine, Matheson and Co....	London	Early
Agnes	June 6	A. bark	400	King	Augustine Heard and Co.....	Hongkong	
Almena	June 26	A. bark	757	Peterson	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Andes	June 25	A. ship	459	Spencer	Howard and Co	Chefoo	15th inst
Anna Maria	June 20	B. bark	487	Hurst	H. Leighton and Co	Amoy	[illegible]
Assyrian	July 10	B. ship	555	Mearns	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Balder	July 6	Swe bg	298	Sjober	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Beaver	June 28	A. ship	134	Howard	Russell and Co		
Beemah	June 25	B. ship	888	Johnson	W. R. Adamson and Co.......		
Benefactor	July 6	A. bark	722	Davis	Olyphant and Co............	Kanagawa	Early
Bosphorus	July 2	Du. bk	311	Kruisenges	Harkort and Co	Chefoo	Early
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	63	Cavanagh	Augustine Heard and Co.....		
Canton	June 2	B. bark	429	Leighton	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Celestial	June 29	B. bark	499	Marshall	A. R. Tilby and Co.........		
Ceres	June 20	A. bark	398	Melcher	Russell and Co		
Chicora	June 20	B. ship	453	Bristow	Master		
Chusan	April 8	B. str	529	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas..............		
City of Nantes	June 14	B. str.	204	Bisson	Dow and Co.................		
Clipper	June 6	Ha. sch	178	Marxen	Oppert and Co	Taku	Early
Concurrent	June 29	Da. bk	235	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Congo	June 12	Ha. bk	241	Dose	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Cornelis Smit	July 6	Du. bk	642	Vandernand			
Cronkbane	June 28	B. brig		Mein	Capt. Partridge		
Cruiser	July 4	B. lug	120	Newman	Fletcher and Co		
Daisy	July 5	B. bark	467	Gillis	Augustine Heard and Co		
Dolphin	July 2	B. bark	416	Withers	Dent and Co		
Eagle	June 10	B. schr	119	Donovan	Hogg Brothers..............		
Earl of Chester	July 5	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Edith Rose	June 26	A. bark	516	Homans	Russell and Co		
Elfie	June 5	B. str.	72	Purcell	Dent and Co		
Emma	June 18	B. schr	110	West	Shaw, Brothers and Co......		
Emma	June 21	N O bg	188	Haesloop	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	[illegible]
Emma Mathilde	June 25	Lub bk	380	Behrens	Siemssen and Co............	Newchwang	[illegible]
Emperor	July 8	B. bark	337	Burman	Wheelock and Co	Nagasaki	Indt.
Endeavour	July 7	B. schr	155		Wheelock and Co............		
Energie	July 2	Bre. bk	280	Meier	Siemssen and Co............		
Estrella	June 21	Spa. bg	170	Yaymedo	J. R. Barras		
Fawn	July 10	B. brig	125	Allen	Barnes Dallas..............		
Fei-seen	July 5	B. str.	255	Cairns	Blain, Tate and Co.........	Ningpo	Early
Fenella	July 8	B. str.	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Flora	July 10	Por. bk	261	Remedios	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.....		
Fortuna	June 13	A. ship	659	Hansen	Augustine Heard and Co.....	H'kong & W'poa	Early
Frank	April 9	A. schr	159		Wheelock and Co		
Frederick	June 10	Da. bk	292	Godt	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hongkong	Indt.
Gamecock	May 25	A. ship	1391	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Ganjam	May 21	B. ship	886	Tickel	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Geelong	July 8	B. bark	396	Brown	H. Leighton and Co		
General Michel	July 2	— bark	400	De Wilde	T. Kroes and Co............		
General Morgan	June 26	A schr	138	Congdon	Frazar and Co		
George Ruxton	June 12	B bark	357	Beedle	Harkort and Co	Chefoo	[illegible]
Georges	July 8	Fr. sch	191	Grosse	Order		
Golden West	June 2	A. ship	1042	McKenzie	Russell and Co		
Governor Wallace	July 4	A. schr	180	Birch	H. Fogg and Co		
Hainan	June 13	Ha. sch	220	Schrader	Siemssen and Co............	Newchwang	Early
Hankow	July 8	A. str	725	Morton	Russell and Co.............	H'kow & Ports	[illegible]
Hellespont	July 2	A. str.	330	Filleul	Howard and Co	Hankow	[illegible]
Henrietta Louisa	June 20	Du. sch	160	Meyerdiks	T. Kroes and Co............		
Hertha	July 5	Ha. bk	250	Maller	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Homer	July 2	A. bark	400	Rowe	Master		
Ida Lucy	June 6	A. junk	120	O'Brien	Howard and Co		
Iris	June 21	Ha. sch	230	Neiland	Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
Jacob	July 6	Rus. bg	173	Felicke	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Jane	June 15	B. bark	354	Cowan	Blain, Tate and Co.........		
Java	July 2	Da. bk	309	Boysen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Jeddo	June 30	B. str.	469	Wright	Barnes Dallas	Nagasaki	15th inst
Johanne	June 22	Da bg	199	Diedrichsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taiwan	
Johanne Fredrika	June 30	Du. bg	182	Collenteur	Siemssen and Co...........	Nagasaki	Early
John Bibby	June 17	B. bark	408	Sweene	Johnson and Co		
John T. Wright	June 21	A. str.		Watson	Howard and Co	H'kow & Ports	Early
John Stevensen	July 6	B. bark		Westick	Augustine Heard and Co.....		
Jubilee	June 28	B. ship	765	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Julia G. Tyler	June 15	A. ship		Cooper	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Julie	July 5	Bre bk	370	Haverbeck	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Julien Edward	June 21	B. ship	431	Kerk	P. F. Cama		
Juventa	June 2	A. ship	1160	Newall	Dent and Co		
Kate	June 25	B. str.	448	Morrison	Harkort and Co	Hankow	15th inst
Kate Hastings	June 25	A. bark	418	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Kate Swanton	June 21	B. ship	535	Murdock	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Kingman	June 21	Ha. bk	290	Myer	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taiwan	[illegible]
Kirland	July 7	B. bark	453	College	Mackenzie and Co		
Lady Alice	June 29	B. bark	420	Smith	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.....		
Lanrick	July 4	B. brig	283	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co....	Kanagawa	Early
Laurel	June 21	B. ship	638	Garrick	Chapman, King and Co	London	Early
Lebanon	July 5	B. ship	717	Hamilton	Bower, Hanbury and Co......	Ningpo	
Lizzie Boggs	June 30	A. bark	449	Dizer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.....		
Lucy E. Ashbey	July 2	A bark	346	Ashbey	Dent and Co		
Macao	June 24	B. bark	327	Reher	T. Kroes and Co............	Macao.	[illegible]
Macao	July 1	Ha. bk	214	Von Bargen	Siemssen and Co............		
Mahe	July 2	B. ship	560	Mirrielees	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Manuelita	June 20	Spa. bk	233	Bocha	J. R. Barras		
Margaret Eliza	June 24	B. bark	505	Robinson	Russell and Co	Sydney	Early
Martaban	June 5	Ha. bk	420	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	[illegible]
Martha Theresa	June 26	Du. bk	242	Visscher	Russell and Co		
Martin Luther	June 29	Bre. bg	178	Kolbler	Bourjau, Hubener & Co......		
Martin White	May 12	A. str	189	Lynch	H. Fogg and Co		
Mary Capen	July 4	A. schr	195	Savory	Augustine Heard and Co.....		
Melbourne	Apr 16	B. ship	1060	Whitehill	Gibb, Livingston and Co.....	London	Early
Melita	May 15	A. schr		Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Melrose	June 10	B. bark	286	Huson	Russell and Co	Chefoo	[illegible]
Mercator	June 21	B bark	350	Wood	Blain, Tate and Co.........		
Mingam	June 19	B. schr	123	Johnson	Edward Eaton...............	Ningpo	15th inst
Nagasaki	July 2	A. bark	580	Gibb	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Nankin	July 2	B. str.	80	Grange	Fletcher and Co	Hankow	[illegible]
Nankin	July 2	A. schr		Crosby	Russell and Co	Tientsin	15th inst
Neptune	June 14	B. schr	533	Varey	Dow and Co.................	London	Early
Ngapuhi	May 9	B ship	543	Spence	Blain, Tate and Co.........		
Nimrod	May 17	B. bark	235	Clark			
Ocean Bride	June 21	B bark	333	Payne	Olyphant and Co............		
Oriental	June 2	B. bark	500	Macey	Jardine, Matheson and Co....	Chefoo	Early
Oscar	June 25	Ha. bk	183	Matthew	F. L. Martin	Chefoo	[illegible]
Pacific	June 12	A. bark	454	Howard	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.....		
Palmetto	July 5	A. bark	341	Hopton	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Paradies	July 5	Ha. bk	384	Popp	Siemssen and Co............		
Pegasus	June 29	B. ship	520	Penrice	Blain, Tate and Co.........	London	Early
Persia	June 29	B. ship	661	Fog	Frazer and Co	Chefoo	Early
Pet	June 16	A. str.	100	Wood	M. P. Freeman		
Phantom	Apr 25						
Phillipine	June 21	B. bark	299	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Philomela	June 12	B. ship	632	Sprott	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	London	Early
Predeneck	July 6	Da. bk	353	Lurengen	Siemssen and Co............		
Quivive	July 2	B. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..	Ningpo	Indt.
Rattlesnake	June 21	A. bark	460	Barker	Frazar and Co..............		
Reconnaissance	July 8	Fr. bk	220	Beausejour	Vaucher, Frères		
Red Gauntlet	May 5	A. ship	1030	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co.....	New York	15th inst
Ringleader	June 28	A. ship	727	White	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	Early
Romeo	July 6	B. bark	403	Fairbairn	Dent and Co		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		F. R. Gamwell		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.......		
Rover	June 26	A. bark	350	Hunt	Frazar and Co..............	Taiwan	
Ruby	July 2	B. lug	70	Holmes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..	Ningpo	
Samuel Stoddard	June 12	B. bark	434	French	Fletcher and Co		
Sarah Scott	June 18	B. str.	371	Waters	Dent and Co................	London	Early
Sardinian	July 2	B. ship	1015	Sheridan	Russell and Co		
Sea Bird	June 17	A. bark	333	Weston	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Sen-Zai-Maroo,	June 2	Jap. bk	350	Noemama	T. Kroes and Co............		
Shandon	June 5	B. str.	114	Dalziel	Moses and Co		
Shantung	July 8	A. str.	268	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co.....	H'kow & Ports	Indt.
Sir W. F. Williams	June 24	B. ship	869	Rees	Shaw, Brothers and Co......	London	Early
Spirit of the Times	June 30	A. ship	1200	Anderson	Olyphant and Co............		
Stadt Oldenburg	May 26	Old. bg	193	Keyser	T. Kroes and Co............		
Stirling	Apr 7	B. bark	490		Wetmore, Cryder and Co.....	Newchwang	Early
Surprise	July 6	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	[illegible]
Swatow	June 30	B. str.		McKenzie	E. A. Reynolds	Tientsin	Early
Syrian	July 10	B. bark	228	Stopher	A. R. Tilby and Co.........	Nagasaki	Early
Ta-Yung	June 13	B. str.	124	Pray	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Theresa Auguste	June 21	Da. bg	163	Ulbans	Turner and Co..............	Hongkong	[illegible]
Thomas Dryden	June 14	B. bark	450	Brown	Gibb, Livingston and Co.....		
Thrudvang	June 18	Nor. bk	373	Lie	Siemssen and Co............		
Trieste	June 21	A. bark	550	Sewall	Olyphant and Co		
Wanderer	May 29	A. sch	175	Burmster	Augustine Heard and Co	*Repairing*	
Washington	June 23	B. str		Jellerson	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wavelet	July 5	B bark	220	Head	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Willamette	July 9	B str.	445	Howlett	Chapman, King and Co......		
Zingari	July 4	Chi. str					

156 *Merchant Vessels.*]

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*:—all payable in advance. • SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 mace 5 can.:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai*]

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